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AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Sydney Howard Gay, Maria Weston Chapman, Edmund Quincy,

" The Peculiar Institution."

Pro-Slavery.

an insatiable and unquenchable timstfer foreign compacts, or acquisition of territory. For if the Any Texas he acquired to strengthen one part of the Conferency, to-morrow Canada may be required to adstrength to another. After that might have been obtained, still other and inther acquasitions would be confined to the conferency of the conferency of the conferency of the conferency which is now weakest would find itself still weaker, from the impossibility of securing a sev theatres for those peculiar institutions which it is charged with being desired to extend the conference of th

5th. It cannot be consummated without giving an

uncassable price for Texas.
This is an objection which may be looked upon as trilling, but which when richtly viewed, is of a grave chanter. It is assumed by the rejected treaty that the debt of Texas is ten millions of dollars; but a provision is made in case it overrouss that amount, that the sum of ten millions stial be divided among the chimants; in a por rate proportion. This in case the debt is more, (and some who are best qualified to judge believe it to be not less than filly millions,) are reputation in full form the control of the

wench this vast amount from the pockets of the tooling multitude, energly to purchase a market ground for those whose trade is in burnan bodies for New, Fried Fulton, when you have shown not New, Fried Fulton, when you have shown to have a constant of the control of the Clay, during his term of office, in case he should he our next President, so that he can consistently overshrow his influence in favor of that nefarious scheme; when, in addition to all this, you have shown me how I can set more effectually, in defeast-through the control of the control of

SUMNER STEBBINS

The thanks of the Abolitionists are due to Bernari Barron, (whose nome as a poet of humanity, is be loved and familiar) for sending them the copy of the following document:

On the iniquity of Slavery and of the Slave-trade, issued the Yearly Meeting of the religious Society of Frien

The sins of Slavery and of the Slave-trade havlong and very seriously claimed the attention of the members of our religious Society. So far back as the year 1761, this meeting condemned the unchristian traffic in negroes, and enjoined that all whpersevered in a condout so reproachful to Christiantly, should be pleaded with, and if they did no

of the Society motion, to consider the society of the Society period to the present, a testimony has been uniformly home nations these noniroully home nations these noniroully home nations these noniroully home and we have represented lefel it to be a duty publicly to set forth the unitehteourness of such practices; and also, from one time to nonther, to pertition our legislature on behalf of times who are so cerully treated under this seviem of concession and wicked-

Our hearts are afresh affected with sorrow in two templating the extent to which Slavery still exists and we feel it to be once more our religious duty plead the cause of these suffering victims of avrice and cruelty, and to advocate the principles

Shavey is a grievious dia against Cod, who is she Almichte Raller of the misvers. "the nath mades on blood all nations of mon for to dwell on all the face of the earth." In this inductive and grodese man should, without distinction, egicy both libery and happiness. But the human rice are not only betterne of one family by creation; they are all the objects of that redemption while more shrough the Lad Jeans Christ. If usued death for every man The light of the Spirit of God shrick hope had with the highest of that redemption while adhered to the highest of that redemption while he can be the strong that the world." The religion which have all the did not obtain the sound of the strong the strong

With the full and free enjoyment of these great maintained between 50 of the Ospel, by the bretter of the African race, the shaveholder drace to interfer the African race, the shaveholder drace to interfer the open of the profile of the African race, the shaveholder drace to interfer the prevention of the ord spring, and presumptuously calls them his properly thus prevening the exercise of those parental dute which God in his Providence has appointed. The shaveholder centes the unrequired labor of the shave according to his vorm captrice of pleasure, creally subtracting man as about the African Company of the Afr

Other gross infractions of the Divine law are the consequence of this multiplenusures. The conjugate consequence of this is multiplenusures. The conjugate and unterly discremated. The tortures and indignites to within the slaw is subjected, depress, and debase his mind. But such treatment does not/deptive thin of the conviction that he possesses in the faculties of his degraded constitute is often sprinfully felf. If sees those who are around him in the full enjugement of their personal liberty; and his matter love of freedom, his conviction that this is also his just as the

kind, free by nature, are subjected to inextricable bondare, that forth new observed, "to use the language of this meeting in the year 1758, "to fill their possessors with haughtines, tymmy, laxury, and harbarity, corrupting the minds and debasting the morals of their bildren, to the unspeakable prejudice of religion and virtue, and the exclusion of that Holly Spirit of universal love, mechness and charity, which is the unchanceable mature and the gloty of the control of the consequences of Slavery, which are thus forthly set forth by a former generation, are equally descriptive of its effects at

But a nuttiplied and an indescribable amount of methy and wickedness, is perpented to uphold and o continue the crime of Slavery. To its existence all the horrors of the slaver-rade may be tracelwhich is carried on by the continual practice of inschool, deedir, and cunning, and which gives and the exercise of all the wicked passions of the with hear of man. The ravages and the wars which have been going on for controller, for the purpose of proceeding slavers, and the consequent death of millions of human beings, are all to the attributed to the quickline of Skavery. This hoursequiles sufferings

have been going on for contrains, for the purpose of Iroprocuring vlaves; and the consequent death of millions of human beings, are all in he attributed to the way publishen of Stavovy. The hearten-dime sufferings, we may be a superson of the sum of the sum of the contrains where the sum of the sum of the sum of the contrains where Stavovy and the sum of the sum of the contrains where the sum of the sum of the sum of the below the conflict; and these miscries will continue, are the cornix in fiftees of such whichedeass. May the first Lord Almignay, in his infinite power and love, he is pleased to hasten the day when they shall cease in

In contemplating these wide-spread calomities, we rejoice with gratitude to the Arthro of every good to be able to say that, with every little exception Stavery is abulshed by law throughout the colories and dependencies of the British empire—Dubber European nations, however, prosses colories with the string that the contemplation of the string that the colories of the British empire—Dubber European nations, however, prosses colories in which this crime has bone existed. It is estimated that there are about three bundred and fit incomed slaves in the colonies of France, and Holand, and Dumanta. We observe, with sincers as

Increased attention, both of the governments and the people of those countries. Spain still holds hundreds of thousands of Africans in cruel unnitigated bondage in her colonies of Cuba and Poro Rico, and carries no a dreadful slave-rade to the African shores, to supply she places of thousands, who annually die under the cruelties of Slaver, It is estimated that in the extensive and fertile empire of Brazil, where the shave-rade still rages to a farful extent, there

In the United States of North America, within the Federal Government, which professes to be founded on the principles of equality, liberty, and justice, more than two millions and a land of aisres are held as property by their follow-men. In addition to this, of the Union to the other. There of thousands of omes, womes, and children, sometimes in families, at others, by the forced and cruel separation of the tenderest ties of nature, are annually sold as mericandize, and sent from the dol States, where they are reared for sale in large numbers, and where the call that the chantage has a chantaged by also below, to the more chantage, and the chantage of the chant

and drivne!
The same system extensively prevails in many of
the States on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and in Egypt, with the inseparable appendages
of cruelty and tyrmany. But what can those who
they have been cleared themselves of the sin 3. If, on
the other hand, they had wholly delivered themselves
of this evil, what could they not say, and that thy
powerful effect, to those States, and to other parts of
the world where man is held in degrading bondage

This review comprehends a very brief notice of the sufferings of ix millions of our besthere, exclusive of the countiess thousands who annually die, atther at the period of their equipure, on their way to their arrival at the destined port. And let the ever remembered that these miseries are inflicted upon men who are the innocent victims of such injustice. So long as Shavery exists, there is no reasonable

So long as Slavery exists, there is no reasonable ground to expect but that the slave-trade will in one form on another also continue to exist. Armed vescontenance whatever, have for theiry years been fitted out at an enormous expenditure of money, and the loss of the lives of multitudes thus employed. But the slave-trader pursues his course to as great an extent as when these measures were flast attempted, and that in defiance of the efforts of General Control of the control of th

We therefore feel ourselves engaged, in the love of Christ our Saviours, to call upon all men everywhere, and especially upon those who profess to helieve in Him, to do what is in their power, in the diate extinction of Slovery; to consider what it is their duy to do, as in the Divine sight, to set the oppressed free, and to avail themselves of every suitable opportunity to plead their cause with those in authority. The iniquity of this practice has of later years been much more clearly and fully exposed; and in proportion to the light bestowed on the excess and the contribution of the proposition of the light bestowed on the excess and the contribution will be our guilt, if

We respectfully appeal to the Rulers, and to all in authority, in those nations which sanction Slavery; and we entreat them to use the influence entraused to them by effecting the speedy adoption of those measures which would complictly accomplish the object in view. We would remind the rulers of the responsibilities attached to them by the high stations which they hold in society. As they dare to do right, it will be much easier to accomplish the work than they may at preast think. In this hist or of love, of justice, and of mercy, they may ack for the Bessing of Gold poin hely efforts,

We further entreat the intelligent and the humane everywhere; all, indeed, who love their fellow-men, to apply themselves to a patient, full, and impartial examination of the real character and extent of Slavery,—to give themselves up to feeling and to pity, for the unhappy and innocent sufferers under this

We camesly beseeds those to whom such an applit more ismodiately applies, not to be influenced by prejudice against any of their fellow-men on account of the color of their skin. All the unright-coas distinction, which is the result of this prejudice, tends to alienate that feeling of brotherhood which coght to prevail throughout the whole family of man. In those countries where it is cherished, it forms one of the greatest barriers to the abolition of Slavery, and the tenored of its highrons conse-with the control of the consequence of th

All men may exercise an influence for good, if they act uprightly. We therefore univie our brethren, in our own country and elsewhere, to take a part diffusions jut and correct views of Slavery and the Slave-trade, and of the dreadful evils inseparable from then; they may thus esentially serve the cause of the suffering and the oppressed. It is an elementary at large in any country are brought to act from conviction upon the eternal principles of righteousness, that the governments of such countries are attentified to enact and to carry out wise legislative measures for the removal of national sins,

We fervently desire that every one who labors in this cause of justice and mercy may be concerned and strengthened to act in the spirit of love, with a sound mind, in Christian firmness, in the fear of God, and in humble, continual dependence on his hlessine.

Our hearts turn with pity and with sorrow to the Slaveholders. Such are too generally and too moun fully the demoralizing effects of Slavery and the staye-tride on those who are involved in his second staye-tride on those who are involved in his second staye that the staye of t

May the Father of Mercies, in his houndless love and power, direct and hiess every effort made to put an end to this iniquity. And may the day be hastened, when violence and oppression shall no more he heard within the borders of Africa,—when Slavery shall wholly disappear from the face of the

earth.
Signed in and on behalf of the Yearly Mee
of the religious Society of Friends, held in Lond
by adjournments, from the 22d of the 5th month

GEORGE STACY, Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

From the Tribune.
MEXICO AND TEXAS-IMPORTANT

We have heen permitted to copy the following exracts of a letter, received by a friend of ours here rom an English gentleman at present residing at the tiy of Mexico. It is dated on the 13th ultimo, and we give the writer's speculations for what they are rorth. He "talks like a book," at all events, or in ther words, seems to know what he is talking

can remain steam, you have no sound vested in the investion of that country, by hand as well as by sea. It is said that two steamers and two sailine vessels are expected momently at Vene Cure, from England, or existince the Mexicon nave, and this I think very probable; for it would be quite in character with the Mexicon to for it would be quite in character with the Mexicon are made to the control of the manual of the matter of refuting and manning the two steamers now in your port; but if with no more consensation of the matter of refuting and manning the two steamers now in your port; but if with no more concess than they have hereofore met with fin the bar-cores, than they have hereofore met with fin the bar-cores, the manual parts are the manual transition of the control of the control

the result will be most disgraceful to the Mexicans. The Texans, however, must take care of Galveston.

Santa Anna is having hard words with the Congress,

and his friends say that his only way to carry on things coperly is to have no Congress. This would tead one to coupose, naturally enough, that the great man is plantic the overthrow of the actual Congress—an understant, I am inclined to helieve, he will find, at this time, the difficult and somewhat dangerous.

There of the Missisters have recently been accused by

Three of the Ministers have recently been accused by the Congress of trickey-Bocanega, as also the Minister of War and Trieuerus. I call it trickey-one o those a secured, so the story goes, of reldery, and the clarge is sustained by positive proofs! As these mat ters are carried on in secret session, the public is igno

which is a progress on account of the blue execution of some own by Prance, on account of the blue execution of some own by the second of the

THE TEXAS CONSPIRACY.

Foreign Relations.—The Richmond Enquirer learn from Weshinston that the Cabinst has been engaged in section consolidation upon the course they should along here to the control of the section of the sec

Prover:

It is now said that the Cabinet has been much divided in this last proposition; and, finally, it is determined, for the present, to have no extra Congress. A messenge has, within a day or two, been despatched to Mexico, will a strong remonstrance upon the course she is pursue.

Communications.

LETTER FROM JOHN JAY

To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard:
Sin:—In the Herald of Freedom for the 8th December
state, the leading elitorial article, entitled, "The Capture

of the Emmeripator," contains the following passange: "Aloha Jas, the (Mr. Joshu, Leavitt) says was President of the Young Menk's Society, which purchased the paper, and otto men as R. G. Williams, &c. were members. I can only say the purchase shows them not to be such men, as I cott them to be. There was a John Jays and the summer of t

In other articles relating to the transfer of the Emand, about to the New-York Anti-Skavery Society, my name has been mentioned in such a way as to leave the impression, that I had neted above, contemptible, and wicked part; that I had red above, contemptible, and wicked part; that I had red above, and about the appropriation of stolen property, and had dishonestly refused to make restoration to the proper owners, where it was demanded, and had therein assumed and retained the character of a thief and a swinder.

As I am not conscious of ever having been cally of an act of this nature, and as in this particular matter, I am satisfied, not only that my motives were pure, but that my conduct was proper, I think it right to state, as I am fortonately able to do, with accuracy, the particulars of my connection with the transfer of the paper.

on by connection with the remainer of the apper.

In September, 1859, I was elected to fill the office of President of the New-York Anti-Siavery Society, for the year endine May, 1840), and I accepted the appointment, because it had been already made, and the term was a short one; and this I stated in my reply, expressing also the hope that the next year, their choice might fall upon one, whose are and reputation were more commensurate with the digaily and importance of the office. When re-elected the enaming year, I declined, for these remions, and my connection with the Society, as one of its officers, virtually exceed after that period, and I know nothing of its subsequent doines. From a copy of the proceedings in relation to the transfer of the Emancipator, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Shavery Society, and other memorands which I find among my papers, as well as from my own distoct recollections, I can give a well as from my own distoct recollections, I can give a well as from my own distoct recollections, I can give a well as from my own distoct recollections, I can give a well as from my own distoct recollections, I can give a metal me with myself, were these relief Presidents—Anthony Lane, James S. Gilblons, A. C. Willox. Corresponding Secretary—A. Libolt. Recoving Secretary—C. B. Hatch. Treasure—I. W. Gilbert. Executive Committee—Clause B. Bay, I h. D. Sharpe, Henzel Dresser, Martin R. Berry, Theodore McNamee, R. G. Williams, James E. H. Wallla. In April, 1840, the

following paper was submitted to our Board, by t American Society:

"At a regular meeting of the Executive Committee the American Asti-Slavery Society, April 16th, 1840, t

dd the American Anti-Slavery Society, April 16th, 1840, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:
Whereas, The financial condition of the Society does not permit the continuance of the Emancipator in the hands of the Committee, or to reimburse the subscribers who have paid in advance, and as it is desirable that the

panier soutid be continued in this City,
Resolved, That the publishing Agent be authorized sell the Subscription Books of the Emancipator, to the Care of the Committee of the City Anti-Slavey Society including the arrears due from subscribers, provided the will supply those who have paid in dawane, amounting the control of the Committee of the care of the treasers Editor.

(Copy from the Records,)
Attest (signed) JOSHUA LEAVITT, Rec. Sec'y.
The matter was referred with power to a sub-committee, of which I was Chairman, and the other member were Messes, Libott, Lane, Williams, and McNames.

This Committee has three several mecunis upon in subject; both the Commel of trustworthy friends, confered with the Parent Society, and acted as any other hourship of the Commel of the

Whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard I the authority of the National Committee, or the propriety of the coorse pursued by the New-York Society, there cought to be no difference of opinion in regard to the motives of either party, unless priof can be addisced they not such that they are different to the proof can be addisced that they are different to the white they help they depend their duty; and in an "Address to Abolitonists," which at the request of the Society, I soon afterwards prepared by the Committee of the Aboliton cause." Half I believed that the National Committee

that any members of the City Committee were is league as with them to perpetute a final, instead of lending comes reasoned to their proceedings, I should most certainly have mediated the Society over which I rest in from such wicked machinations. The characters of an individuals are not always a quantate for the corresponding to the correspond

But whether the National Committee had an absolute power to dispose of the Emancipator or not, without the consent of the Society, the New-York Society had decreasing a right to receive it, and hold it, until the Parent body disapproved of the act; and if they had promptly re-assigned it, when it was demanded, I presume that not even those who disapproved of the original transfer, would have thought it becoming or right to charge them, as has frequently been dune, with being "the receiver of atoms property." I come, then, to consider the request.

During their sixty on a re-assignment or the paper.

During their sixty on a re-assignment of page in a summittee upon a re-assignment of page in a summittee upon a re-assignment of page in a re-assignment of p

These conditiones plainly intinuated to the Board their, belief, that the Executive Committee had accel frandat-leatly in transferring the Enancipator, and that the City Society had become particle to the Troub by accepting the transfer. They ureed upon the Board, and supported the transfer. They ureed upon the Board, and supported the position with storage lead arcument, that the Executive Committee had no authority to discose of the paper without the consent of the Excellent Years and the Executive Committee, and therefore the property of the Executive Committee, and therefore the property of the Society by whom they were applicated, and whom they represented; and that even if they had no noral right to do so without the sanction of the body to whom it actually hotological, and when they consider the whom they pleased, they had no noral right to do so without the sanction of the body to whom it actually hotological, and they, therefore, askell its extransfer, on the ground that the Society had in its corporate capacity, disappearoof of the ext. and demanded that it is should

The gentlemen, after expressing at some length their own views, and those of the Society by whom they had been deputed, withdrew; and the Managers having discussed the matter among themselves, and decided what course it was their duty to pursue, appointed a committee to draft a reply to the application of the American Society, embodying the reasons with compelled them to decline it. As Chairman, of that Committee, I drew the reply, and I have frequently endeavored to obtain a copy of it. It was strated in hasts, copied by different handr, and the original manuscript was lost. It was sent the same day, to the American Society, and read to them by

I took it for granted that it would be poblished with their proceedings, acconstituting a part, andly no mean in winprortant part, of the transaction; but not even to shattance of it was mentioned in their printed, journal and probably Very few of those who have abound the City Society and their President, have ever beard the grounds on which the Board of Managers, at that time grounds on which the Board of Managers, at that time

As far as my recollection serves me, the Managerniredly but strongly expressed their conviction of the integrity of the gentlemen by whom the transfer to them
and been made, and after activing the arguments on
which the re-transfer was demanded, to wit that when
the Emancipator became the property of the Committee,
the beamen the property of the Society, and could not be
disposed of without their consent, they said that if this
position was correct, they had or regist to retransfer it pacause by the transfer to them, it had legally become the
moperity of the New-York (City Society, whom they représented. But they further said that, at the approaching
annual Meeting of the New-York (City Society, when
would submit to them the request of the American Socicy, and their reasoning, in support of it—as according to
that reasoning, it was only by the City Society in its co-

made,
Now, I ask if in that reply, there was aught dishonorable, or dishonest, and whether or not the reasons given
comment themselves to the judgment of those who were
disappointed with our decision. I think it would be had
to find in it the salthests evidence of fraudquent length
to justify the hard words and bitter demociations, which
have been beened more the Munacota.

Of the subsequent conduct of the City Society, I know, nothing. My connection with the Society having ceases as I have already stated, and for none of their further proceedings am I responsible.

proceedings and I responsible.

From my knowledge of most of the Mana, ers, with
whom I was associated, I do not believe they would have
intentionally doesn't provide the most of the Mana, it was intentionally doesn't provide the most of the most

If an act of clear dishonesty has been committed I any one individual, let it be known and proved beyond douht, and its odium will stick to the perpetrator withou need of the story being repeated a dozen times, year by vear.

But if, as I sincerely believe, no dishocuty has be committed, however much the past may be reported; it sleve) is obliviou, and let as strive treather in hormon, not compositionize principle, not received in charty regards notives; and our moral influence, emanating for various sources, how concentrating ten thousand rays light upon the one spot that the cleans half our counts will be far greater than it now is, when almost every A tit-Slavery print, contains side by side a curse upon that only one of the contract of th

Our cause is one. The overthrow of oppression, t establishment of right, the elevation of our down-trodd brethren, and while we have to contend with obstacles every side, and to overthrow the defences of Slave reared by the State on the one hand, and the Church the other, let us not waste our strength in quarrellin

ue among ourselves. As, from our vast numbers, and the a-prent diversity of opinion which exists among m, upon re many questions of expediency, there can be no longer entire muter of action, let there he a heavt unity of purpose of and Christian harmony, and then the diversity of viewer re-entersiated by Abbilionius, instead of betcheaning the up weakness, will prove their devotion, and bear evidence up of their strength.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that in these remarks I, would not be thought spilly of the cell I an depressing and that I intend no reference to any particular individuals. I give niterance to them in the extensish pope that they may be heartily responded to, by all true Abolitonists, and thus tend to the attainment of creater harmony of feelings and creater concentration of findlement.

For the purpose of sustaining the foregoing particulars of the conduct of the New-York Society, in reference to the Emancipator during the time that I had the honor to presidence in deliberations, and also of processing a true statement of its subsequent proceedings in reference to the matter, I shall submit this letter to Mr. Williams and other of my former commanders, and forward it to you, without appendix as they may think proper to make to it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With great regard, and very troly,

Your friend and servant,

JOHN JAY.

New-York, January, 1844.

The undersized, members of the Executive Committee of the New-York City Anti-Slavery Society, in 1840, and 1841, at the request of Mr. Jay, sheerfully make the following statement respecting their connection with the Emancipator:

In the first place, we endone fully his representations as to the circumstaness under which thet paper onto fisto the bonds of the Executive Committee of the NewVork Circ And Exhaustry Society, and as not the active
which covered that Committee throughout all their
transactions in equal to it. Their object, and only object, was the advancement of the hest interest of the AnLiStavery cause. Subsequent developments contraced
them, that under those circumstances, the course they
graved was beet acknowledge some that result, and on
yet they have seen no good reason for changing that

In the winter of 1829-100, the Executive Committee of the American Society became much embarrassed in their operations, and were unable longer to continue the publication of the Emancipator. To avoid, if possible, it suspension, they volantarily offered the subscription list to the Executive Committee of the New York City Anti-Stavery Society, on condition that its publication should be continued one veer in this city, under the charge of the continued one veer in this city, under the charge that it says the continued one veer in this city, under the charge that it is discontinuance, or removal from this city at the period would be detrimental, the Executive Committee of the City Society accepted the proposition, and immediately closed a contract with Messre, Piercy & Reed fo its publication. This arrantement gave them the entire control of the subscription list for one year. It was not then in the power of our Committee, to comply with the demand of Messrs. Loring, Earls, and others, alleded it

Some and tangers.

Such is a brief history of our connection with the Emmelpator. We leave it to the Society in whose behalf we acted, and to the impartial friends of the extress we labored to promote, to say whether we acted with the Ve know that we acted with the best intentions, as lift there who acted with the best intentions, as lift there who acted with the best intentions, as in those only who desired to get possession of the Emmelpator for the purpose of changing its editor, and devening it in part to the discussion of questions foreign to the Anti-Salvery cause, have questioned the window our course, or the justness of our measures.

After the explanations which have been publicly made in regard to this transaction, we desire to have no controversy with those who are still inclined to impeach our motives, on the motives, of those well-trivial and faithful men, who have perilled their lives and fortunes in holy cause of bannan rights, and who composed the Excentive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, prior to May, 1840. The facts are before the public, and we are quite willing to shidle the decision.

After Mr. Jay's term of office expired, Rev. Dunest Dunbur was elected President of the Society, and was enerally present at the meetings of the Executive Committee while the Emancipator was under their control Hose who know him, will be about to believe that he would, for a moment, sanction any transaction by the Committee, or the Society, over which he presided with dignity and bonor, which was conceived in fraud, or

We make this explanation, hoping that it, with Mr. Jay's communication, will he satisfactory to all who may have entertained doubts as to the propriety or wisdom of our course respecting the Emancipator, and put an end to the controversy on that subject.

We respectfully request that those papers which hav given currency to any charges against us on this subject will give this an early insertion in their columns.

ALBERT O. WILLCOX,
WM. B. HUMBERT,

ted New-York, June, 1844.

Thomas F. Field,
W. Shotwell.

LETTER FROM WM. W. BROWN-A METHODIST DEACON'S PRAYER.

A letter from our friend Brown, recently received, give some account of the meetings he has been holding in Ohio. He relates the following incident:

ing., after the audience had assembled, a deacon of the fines, after the audience had assembled, a deacon of the Motholist Cherch arose, and asked if I wanted the meet him properly and the prop

the iman, and if we do not elect him, we will get a worse one in Thou knowest that the Abolitionists are trying to keep a just Air. Clay, but let them not do it. Now, Eord I take charge of this servant that is going to speak and let him say nothing the content of the content

I could sensetly loop from hanching out severa kinestly, in the time that the decease was syrriar. Who he had concluded, I work the send and commenced. My not was, the Farmer of A shhad. As you know, I min not a political matters, or at least the meals and dement in of the two prest persons and a form of the property of the property

WM. W. BROWN.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1844.



Take Notice.—There is a paper published in this city, called the New-York Standard, and letters and papers intended for us, often get miscarried to that office. Our friends and correspondents will please be sure and direct to us as the Asil Standard.

LAY AND TEXAS.

It is a noteworthy commentary on Mr. Glay's stitute in relation to Teas, that it is a disputed question, not only among Abeliticolists, but among members of his own toy among Abeliticolists, but among members of his own party at the Senth, and between the two parties at the North, what that stitude really is. The importance of the question is admirted by all, and it being necessary to submit to the divided public sentiment on the one hand and the other, so for as to make Amexaxion, and non-Annexation, the rullying criecis in the Presidential canvass, the became also necessary that the position of the enall-date of each party should be distinctly defined. Mr. Van Brara's usual non-committal policy falled him in this extenses, and bis party nominated a man who mengineously arowed himself ready, at all brazadt, to accomplish the wicked purpose they had in view. Mr. Glay's first Ravended himself ready, at all brazadt, to accomplish the wicked purpose they had in view. Mr. Glay's first Ravended himself of the strongest evidence to convince them of the truth of an introde—to avon as an erasonable as Thomes, oeceful the strongest evidence to convince them of the truth of an introde—to avon as an erasonable as Thomes, oeceful the strongest evidence to have been expected, were unable to see that his meating and Mr. Van Barra's, so fars as other could be assertation, dividently the pull which was implicitly offered, but was bestern at his own same by the former centleman. Could the South have been wise enough to have believed what Mr. Scall brain early and especially those hybrids, the white, shall be seen that he was made and enough to have believed what Mr. Scall brain early of the dieter could be assertation, and wise enough to have been wise enoug

opponents.

The Hemocrats, if they are devils, deserve at least the credit of not pretending to be saints. There is in necessity for Mr. Polk's writing either South or Nort to show that his position is just what it was six month ago, or to explain anything then said. Everybody know exactly where he is.

On the first page of to-ing's paper will be found a eletter from Summer Stebbins, which I republish at his t request. The letter is a very sool letter for a political or one, but there are two or three things in twhich seem to me worthy of notice: 1st. He tukes the ground to which to be has been driven by Mr. Clay's recent letters, and ady vocates his election, not for what he is, but for what he of is not, and not as an Abolitiosis, but as a Whig. 2d.

act Mr. Chay's election because of his opposition annexation on an anisate are ground, and in secrings the software annexation of a both tionists as see for their assistance. The question of Annexation and annexation of Annexation and Annexation

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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Doetrn.

For the National Anti-Slav A DREAM.

For the National Asti-Silvery Stundard.

A DREAM.

Lass night I saw thee in a vision,
Sister dearl thomph as a child of earth
I saw thee tail, yet thou wort pale, and meek,
And beauteour. Disease had been thy portion
Within its grasp long thou hadst lain,
But thoe wert rien, enhun ad west,
And chatened by suffering. Thy gentleness
And goodness, with thy returning health,
Shed quiet lanpiness and peaceful joy
Around the hearts of those who anxiously
flad watched thee, and with the tenderest care
Administered restoratives which promised now
their wishes to fulfill. Still suffering
you debilty, the extent of thy apartment
tet thou couldst not go, unaided;
and to assist thee was my happy task,
yon my arm to have thee sendly rest,
and bear three to the casement, that the
right sunlight might again have access
to thy sooil, and wake the gladdness there,
lineh in the cartained chamber for weeks
send to have almbered. Yee, again
fas that rich stream of joyousness,
the sure companion of a frue
und virtuous life, to be permitted to gush forth,
our that affection's challes was wildnawn,
was thus I saw thee, my beloved,
y loof one f-and oh! what joy was mine!
1 Yeas of short duration,—the morning came—
we voices off the night? were five you sam ine!
1 Yeas of short duration,—the morning came—
we voices off the night? were five my was mine!
1 Yeas of short duration,—the morning came—
we voices off the night? were five my was mine!
1 Yeas of short duration,—the morning came—
we voices off the night? were five my was mine!
1 Yeas of short duration,—the morning came—
we voice of the night? were the morning came—
we voice of the night? were the morning came—
to voice of the night? were the night?

A roy day of June was unhered in,
1 a deep abdadow we

A rosy day of June was ushered in, t a deep shadow was upon my soul, tich it was powerless to dispel ! e dark reality had chased away sweet delusion, and it said, nas all a dream!

a was at a dream!

All 1 Not not all 1

That fell disease had marked thee
For its victim, that then hads suffered much
And patiently and meekly hore it—
That thou wert pale,—and beautifal,—
That anxious friends had gathered round
Thy couch, and striven to afford relief—
This, this was root. But not the brightness
Of my vision, thy happy convolucence—
And the full hope of thy returning health,
That thy meridian loveliness might yet
More fully bloom—was all, alast a dream!

More Isily sloom—was all, anni a greani
The measure of this life for the is over i Thy mission here has ended I Unto its
Final resting-place, that bourse from whence
None ever Frium, thy form has been
Consigned—and freed from its clay incement,
Fly spirit to its genial eline has flown !
EFFER CO. PR. 6th non. 1842.

THE FOOR—HOUSE.

BV BARRY CORNWALL.

lose at the edge of a busy town,
A huge quadrangular mansion stands;
srooms are all filled with the parish poor
ligs walls are built by pauper hands;
and the pauper old and the pauper young
Peer out, through the grates, in sallen b

reer out, incouganine graves, in some non-nind, is a patch of earth, by thorns Penced in from the moor's wide marshy plair the side is a gloomy lane, that steals Co. a quarry now filled with years of rains; twithin, withis! there Powerly secowls, Sursing in wrath her brood of pains.

ater and look! In the high-walled yards
Fierce men are pacing the barren ground;
ater the long bare chambers! girls
And women are sewing, without a sound—
wing from morn till the dismal eve,
And not a laugh or a song goes round.

And not a laugh or a song goes round.

communion—no kind thought

Dwells in the papper's breast of eare;

thing but pain in the greivous past—

Nothing to come but the black despair

bread in prison, bereft of friends,

Or hungry, out in the open air!

Where is the bright-haired sirl that once
With her peasant sire was used to play?
Where is the boy whom his mother blessed,
Whose eyes, were a light on her weary way?
Apart—barred out (so the law ordains)—
Barred out from each other by night and by 6

Barred out from each other by mag-etters they teach in their infant sche But where are the lessons the grea-cessons; that to the parent bind— Habits of duty—love unbought? Alas! small good will be learned in su-Where Natore is trampled and turn-

where stumes stumped one of evention summers, and where the girl Who never grew up at her father's knee? wenty autumnal storms have nured The pauper's hoylood, and where is he? he enruth her bread in the midnight lanes; He toileth in chains by the Southern Sen.

Power! O Prudence! Law !—look down.
From your heights on the pining Poor belt sever no hearts which God hath joined
Together on earth, for weal and wo!
Scenators grave! grave truths may be,
Which ye have not learned, nor deigned to

Which ye have not learned, nor degened it Wealth! come forth with an open hand! O Charity! speak with a softer sound! ided pity to Age—to tender Youth—TO Love, wherever its home be found! at I cease—for I hear, in the night to come cannon's blast, and the rebel'd drum, Skalting the firm-ect English ground!

From the Dublin Nation

FATTENCE.

Be patient, Oh, be patient! put y
carth; carth; Listen there how noisclessly the germ o' the

th; elessly and gently it upheaves its little way, us the senreely broken ground, and the blade inds up in the day!

Miscellany.

mistress was no stately to converse with them, or even to permit their voices to be heard, saw which even to permit their voices to be heard, saw which even to permit their voices to be heard, saw which even the permit the first property of the state of the converse of

Itsing ner for the doubt many side sine 2 second from the sine 1 bewailed the alarm of my steed, which shes and ravines hard by this forest, but sine 1 core of such marcellons beauty. I regard fatigue of such marcellons beauty. I regard fatigue, if fart there was something rough and disagreesin in the voice of the stranger, but the impression of the stranger, but the impression of the stranger, but the impression of the stranger of the strang

celly remove of neighbors with the case the time, had withdrawn to the end of the that they could preceive all that passed, being able to hear any portion of the contract of the contract of the contract of Brudemer, his edgean tournary, the contract of Brudemer, and the with captession of Art this.

and ga himself as if accidentally in a position gardinal erribte me founding cruciation and dupon her bows, its rangigled in her heart.

She experienced none of that delictions in the described in the control of the result of the contained, he caused a monastery to be received on the unballowed spot, and was a price of the result of t

in the tournament."

in the tournament."

is matched it up with a convulsive movement uaid, "'lis yours," Brudemer carried it to his to conceal a horid smile which he could not sups, but he suddenly cast it from him with a shuddlern's like the suddenly cast it from him with a shuddlern's like his had we enting fire. Now, the plain had examined it that very evening after re—and while his hands were still moist with

his voice, "I was guided to your enalte by an old man who in great haste demanded use et he. Dear and the state of Chairmanis. He waits at the postern to command with the state of the sta

The lady suddenly started up, signed to her wo-men in prohibition of their following her, and giving her hand to Brudemer, they took their way to the postern together.

After having pursued the amusement of the char-lid day, the Lord of Clairmaris turned his footsteps towards the warm hearth, and the side of his beau-tiful dame, whither his wishes now carnestly has-

dame, whither his wishes now earnestly hasleading with the him when suddenly his
refused to advance, rearred and exhibited sizes
at airam. The old lord was forced to dissummary that the him when suddenly his
refused to advance, rearred and exhibited sizes
at airam. The old lord was forced to dissummary that the old lord was forced to distime of his wife lay there, extended motions
with a ghastly wound in his breast the case of the offers, and applying his mouth to the ear of the
fifter, and applying his mouth to the ear of the
off Clairmara's, the murmared with a faltening
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The Lord of Clairmarais no longer doubted his drawing, from a grief pr calamity; for up to this moment he would not give ance of regret: credit to the crimes of which the dying old man. Lady—Then, sir, ple had accused the lady. "Satan," cried he, over-mouring, whelmed with indignation and deepair, "Satan." I Shopman—Certainly, the castle which she has profined with her per ment.

standent to the the particle, the fairlies wife, and the castle which she has profaned with her presence."

"I accept the offering," said Brudemer—and at the same moment a crown of fire flickred around his head, and upon the saney shoulders of the lady castle. More than two hundred years had passed since the Lord of Clairmarais had died in the older of sanctity in the Abby of Sain Bertin, when a fair of the roder of Saint Bernin, when a fair of the content of Saint Bernin, when a fair of the content of Saint Bernin, when a fair of the content of Saint Bernin, when a fair of the content of Saint Bernin, when a fair of the content of Saint Bernin, when a fair of the content of Saint Bernin, when a fair of the worst of the saint sprotecty on," replied the castle of Clairmarais, an accurated spot, huntred by stane. Every night it is illuminated with a saided blaze—every night it be Pevil, and I know not what firely claim to the saint is more those foolish persons who venure thicher, to industry the saint of the saint is more those foolish persons who venure thinker, to industry the saint of the saint is more those foolish persons who venure thinker, to industry the saint of the saint is more through the saint in the saint in

imagine that no one yet has been and to were were turned from Clairmarais."

The most listened in silence; and after a few moments' reflection, he proceeded with a firm step toward of the step of th

still young whose the most of the property of the moral paleness, while eggs indige beneath the weight of four heavy is with gold.

or placed himself at the chees table, and the two commenced playing, with the mosk to be seated opposite. The latiput palent pale

theng able to best my fortune or the parel of Brudemer, his elegan tournare, the core of the game was at once come to granden, the steps of the parel of Brudemer, his elegan tournare, the core of the game was at once come to granden, and the lady in yor of his features, and the wind expression of y gances.

I have been a subject of the control who had grouped it is allowed by the state of the control who had grouped it is allowed by the state of the control who had grouped it is allowed by the companies of the control who had grouped it is allowed by the state of the control who had grouped the state of the state of the state of the control who had grouped the state of the

ordinsion the lady of Clairmarais permission the lady of Clairmarais permission the lady of Clairmarais permission the was embroidering, to fall, the simple permission to the Demon's Game of Chess. How much do I regret my insbitity to recount it in wife the whose that the permission of the contract of the many the permission of the pe

man, Wappen to come."

"My faither!"

"No, you are right," replied Brudemer, with quite irony, "who knows? They may prehaps addition to be a convent, and the worst you may be condenned to a convent. The lady suddenly started up, signed to be we have took their way to the condenned to a convent.

The lady suddenly started up, signed to be we worst the condenned to a convent. The lady suddenly started up, signed to be we worst the condenned to a convent when the condenned to

regrett —Then, sir, please to let me see some half

lann?—Vour melancholy pleasure, un Lady—Widows' eans, and Lady—Widows' eans, Squire—Humph h—Thar's plump, any how I Show-woman—This is thenewest style, nad numerous how, atter a fille—I Thar't in there has how, atter a fille—Squire—Rather frisky in its filliligies Show-woman—Not for the mode, and an. Affile (as is very much modernized, and admits sore gove has formerly, Some lattle, indeed, for these new has formerly. Some lattle, indeed, for these new the state of the

For the control of th

New-York, September 5, 1844. ent decease of the poet, Campbell, and the of his interment in Westmingter Abbey

immediately to the oratory, where be found his wife.

Squire—Whereby, I suppose, sorrow gets more debefore a small table, and the hetter to conceal heterogeness and table, and the hetter to conceal heterogeness. The latter, upon beholding the Lord of Clairms, in the state of the strength of the streng

wise never have thought of doing. And authors have made money by the Ameliones; Bulwer, for instance, is a sly dog, how to play his cards, and has in almost nee succeeded in getting a pretity good acts proofs. I never did; they have sent her of American editions of my poems, which is the proofs of the play to the proofs of the play to the proofs. I never did; they have sent her of American editions of my poems, which is the play to the proofs of the play to the proofs. I never the play to the proofs of the play to the play the play to the p

Books, should all published now should all published now for hilf a Todd him that, although a Todd him that although a Todd him that, although a Todd him that although a Todd him that, although a Todd New-York, July 4, 1844.

wyor. Philadelphia, 1844.

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